GEORGIA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REPORT

DEPARTMENT
OF
COMMUNITY
AFFAIRS
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1995 GEORGIA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Whith the passage of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act in 1990, the state embarked on a solid waste management program {O.C.G.A. 12-8-21(c)}¹ emphasizing solid waste planning; solid waste reduction through source reduction, reuse, composting, and recycling; and solid waste education. All of these activities are directed toward achieving solid waste reduction, while assuring adequate solid waste disposal capacity.

The Act requires that the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), with the cooperation of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources' Environmental Protection Division (EPD) and the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA), provide an annual report on the status of solid waste management in Georgia to the Governor and the General Assembly {O.C.G.A. § 12-8-31 (d)}. This report covers solid waste management for the period July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995. As specified in the Act, this annual report contains information on:

- (1) The status of local and regional solid waste planning in Georgia;
- (2) The number and types of solid waste handling facilities in Georgia;
- (3) The remaining permitted capacity of each permitted solid waste handling facility;
- (4) The number and types of solid waste grants made to local governments;
- (5) The number and types of solid waste loans made to local governments;
- (6) A compilation and analysis of solid waste management data provided by cities and counties in their annual reports;
- (7) A statement of progress achieved in meeting the goal established in subsection (c) of Code Section 12-8-21;
- (8) A statement of progress achieved in solid waste management education;
- (9) Any revisions in the state solid waste management plan which are deemed necessary; and
- (10) Recommendations for improving the management of solid waste in this state.

Municipal solid waste is defined in the Act as any solid waste "derived from households, including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks." Municipal solid waste also includes solid waste from multifamily residences, hotels, and motels. It includes yard trimmings and commercial solid waste but does not include waste from mining, agriculture, silviculture, and industrial processes or operations.

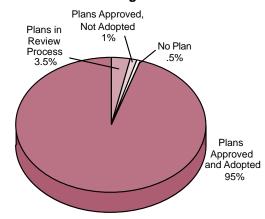
I. THE STATUS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING IN GEORGIA

The Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, as amended, required all local governments in the state to have or be included in a solid waste management plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures promulgated by DCA by July 1, 1993 in order to be eligible for grants, loans and permits. To meet these standards, a plan must demonstrate a 10-year solid waste handling capacity, identify areas geotechnically unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities, and include a strategy for helping the state achieve its 25% waste reduction goal by July 1, 1996. Plans must be approved by DCA and then adopted by the local government. As of December 31, 1995, 95% of Georgia's local governments (661 of 695) had met that requirement.

The Act also requires applicants for solid waste permits, grants, and loans to demonstrate that the proposed facility or activity is consistent with the host local government's approved solid waste management plan and that the host local government and all in-state jurisdictions generating waste destined for the site have a strategy for meeting the state's 1996 solid waste reduction goal. However, failure of a host local government to make a good faith planning effort, as determined by DCA, will not prevent a private solid waste facility from locating within the jurisdiction. Further, as the legislated deadline for planning passed three years ago, it is unlikely that DCA would find that any government currently without a solid waste management plan has thus far made a good faith effort to plan.

From the passage of the Act in 1990 through December 31, 1995, a total of 160 plans covering 693 local governments were submitted for review to the appropriate Regional Development Centers (RDCs). The solid waste planning status of Georgia's 695 cities and counties, as of December 31, 1995, is as follows:

Solid Waste Management Plans



- 661 of 695 local governments (95%) have approved and adopted solid waste management plans and are eligible for solid waste grants, loans, and permits.
- 24 local governments (3.5%) have plans in the review process: 10 by RDCs and 14 by DCA. The plans under review by DCA require additional information or modification to comply with the Minimum Planning Standards.
- 7 local governments (1%) have approved, but not yet adopted, plans.
- 3 local governments (0.5%) have not submitted plans to an RDC to start the review process.

All governments in noncompliance have been notified of the need to complete the planning requirements. DCA, along with EPD, Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG), Georgia Municipal Association (GMA), and the RDCs, continue to work toward 100% compliance.

II. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN GEORGIA

The following are solid waste disposal facilities operating in Georgia as of 3/21/96:

Waste-to-Energy	1
Industrial Landfills	68
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills *	132
Lined	99
Subtitle D	28
Other	71
Unlined	23
Construction & Demolition Landfills	10
Permit By Rule Facilities	1,910
Inert Landfills	1,390
Other	520

^{*} Note: The facilities listed under Municipal Solid Waste Landfills do not add up to 132 as might be expected because some facilities are counted in more than one category. For example, some landfills identified as "Lined" are also identified as "Subtitle D".

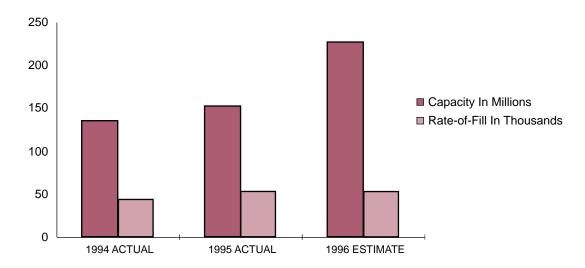
III. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY OF PERMITTED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

From 1994 to 1995, the remaining capacity for municipal solid waste landfills (MSWL) and construction and demolition landfills (C&D) in Georgia increased by 13% from 134,762,145 to 151,804,958 cubic yards. The increase in capacity for waste disposal was generated by newly constructed and opened facilities.

Although landfill capacity has expanded, the rate-of-fill has also grown. From 1994 to 1995, the rate-of-fill increased by 20% from 44,244 to 53,314 cubic yards per day. Hence, the increased space generated by new facilities was offset by the fast rate by which the landfills were filled. Based on current data, there are 9.13 years remaining to fill existing landfills.

Projections for the future indicate that the number of years it will take to exhaust existing MSWLs and C&D landfills will grow as a result of newly permitted and constructed public landfills opening within the next year. These new facilities will generate an additional 73,619,654 cubic yards of MSWL capacity and 1,050,000 cubic yards of C&D capacity. If the rate-of-fill does not exceed 1995 levels, there will be 14.88 remaining years in MSWL capacity and 5.08 remaining years in C&D capacity.

Remaining Capacity in Cubic Yards



Appendix A shows the remaining permitted capacity and the estimated fill date of reporting sites as of July 1, 1995.

OPERATIONAL CAPACITY OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE AND CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION LANDFILL 1995

Total Reported Capacity in Cubic Yards	1993 145,785,662	1994 134,762,145	1995 151,804,958
Rate of Fill * in Cubic Yards Daily	60,898	44,244	53,314
Remaining Capacity	7.67 years	9.77 years	9.13 years

^{*} Rate-of-fill for 312 days per year

IV. SOLID WASTE GRANTS AND LOANS MADE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

GRANTS

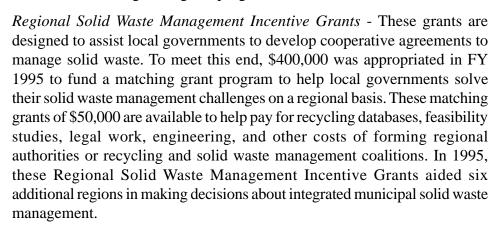
Georgia Department of Community Affairs

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs administers grants to fund a variety of local government projects including solid waste and litter related activities. Two such grants are the Local Development Fund (LDF) and the Local Government Efficiency Grant program (LGEG). The LDF has for several years provided funding for various local government initiatives. In fiscal year 1995, DCA awarded eight LDF grants amounting to \$97,553 for solid waste projects and facilities. The Local Government Efficiency Act was established in 1993 by the Georgia General Assembly to encourage consolidation of local governments and/or local government services. In fiscal year 1995, six LGEG grants were awarded totaling \$166,463 to assess, plan and/or implement consolidation activities of solid waste services and facilities.

Appendix B is a summary of solid waste grants and loans made to local governments by the Department of Community Affairs.



In 1995, the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA) provided municipal solid waste and recycling financial assistance to Georgia communities through two grant programs:



Recycling and Source Reduction Grant Program - GEFA used moneys garnered from several sources to fund a matching grant program to assist local governments with recycling and solid waste reduction. The Recycling and Waste Reduction Grant Program awarded grants of up to \$5,000 for a total of \$107,530 to 23 cities and counties for recycling facilities, recycling and composting public information programs, recycling collection and processing equipment, wood chipping equipment and other similar projects.

Environmental Protection Division

Scrap Tire Management Grant - The Environmental Protection Division provides awards from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to help local communities develop scrap tire enforcement programs and related education efforts such as scrap tire recycling, prevention of scrap tire piles, and clean up of scrap tire piles. Participating governments provide a 25% cash match to receive the grant.

LOANS

Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority

The Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority also makes low interest loans available to cities, counties, and local government authorities to fund many of their environmental infrastructure needs. These loans serve dual purposes — they help position communities to attract economic development and help relieve part of the financial burden required to meet stringent state and federal environmental standards.

GEFA's loan program is funded primarily by state appropriations. As loans are repaid, the funds are used for new infrastructure loans, effectively creating a state-generated revolving loan fund. GEFA is authorized to use the proceeds of state-issued bonds as a source of funds to make low cost loans to Georgia local governments. This approach is used for water and waste-water treatment facility loans; however, recycling and solid waste management facility loans are currently funded from GEFA cash reserves.



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Since its beginning in 1992, the Recycling and Solid Waste Management Facilities Loan Program has provided some 20 loans totaling approximately \$10 million to Georgia local governments. These loans have been used for public solid waste management and recycling purposes, including transfer stations, recovered materials processing facilities, high and low technology composting systems, collection centers for solid waste and recyclables, paper recycling facilities and other similar projects. Of this amount, \$2 million was loaned in 1995.

V. COMPILATION & ANALYSIS OF CITY & COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SURVEY

Under the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, each local government must submit an annual report to DCA documenting the status of its solid waste services. That annual report is collected by DCA via the *Solid Waste Management Survey and Full Cost Report*. Within 30 days of the submission of its annual report to DCA, the local government must publish a public notice detailing the full cost of providing solid waste services to constituents within its jurisdiction. This section highlights the survey findings.

The 1995 Solid Waste Survey and Full Cost Report was disseminated to 159 counties and 536 cities in Georgia and covered the reporting period of July 1, 1994 through June 30, 1995. The survey consisted of 32 questions designed to measure the level of solid waste services provided and the cost of those services. Of the 159 Georgia counties, 158 (99%) responded to the survey. Of the 536 municipalities, 523 (98%) responded to the survey. The only governments failing to submit a survey during the time period covered by this report were Atkinson County with fewer than 10,000 in population; and the cities of Aragon, Buena Vista, Carl, Cobbtown, Cohutta, Damascus, Demorest, Fort Gains, Jasper, Mineral Bluff, Ranger, and Toomsboro with individual populations of 2,500 or less. The 1995 Solid Waste Survey and Full Cost Report received the highest level of response from local governments since it was first disseminated in 1992.

	S	urvey Respo	nse Rate	
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Counties	154	158	156	158
Cities	479	510	507	523
TOTAL	633 / 91%	668 / 96%	663 / 95%	681 / 98%

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

The majority of local governments (87%) provide solid waste collection in their jurisdiction. While most local governments provide residential collection, there is a growing trend to provide commercial collection. Survey results indicate that in 1995, eighty-two percent of counties and 88% of municipalities provided residential waste collection, while 44% of counties and 58% of municipalities provided commercial collection. The number of

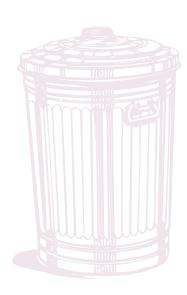
governments providing commercial collection has grown since 1992. Commercial waste accounts for approximately 50% of the solid waste in landfills.

To collect solid waste in their jurisdiction, most local governments use private vendors and/or they provide the collection service themselves. Since 1992, local governments have increasingly relied on the services of private vendors. The table below illustrates the methods employed by counties and cities to provide solid waste collection. Note that these figures do not add up to 100% because many local governments use more than one method of collection.

Providers of Waste Collection	County	Municipality
Their Own Government	66%	51%
Private Vendor	85%	49%
Authority	1%	1%
Another Government	11%	17%
Other	11%	2%

In 1995, the preferred method of collection for municipalities was curbside pick up (72%). In counties, waste was most often collected using green boxes (47%). Though utilized by a large number of counties, green boxes serve just 20% of the state's population and are generally used by counties with populations of 25,000 or less. Since 1994, eighteen fewer counties and 28 fewer municipalities report using green boxes. This is consistent with the trend over the past four years to minimize use of these problematic receptacles.

A growing number of governments charge users a collection fee to recover part of the cost of providing solid waste services. Twenty-three percent of counties and 65% of municipalities indicated that they collect a fee. To recover the cost of collection, 72% of counties and 64% of municipalities that collect a fee employ a flat-rate. The remainder of governments are part of a growing trend in Georgia using some sort of variable rate fee system. The use of variable rates employs the same method used to determine utility fees, which are based on consumption. The more waste users generate, the more they pay for the service. Thus, each user is made financially responsible for his or her consumption habits. In 1995, eleven counties and 12 cities in Georgia reported using this type of fee structure. Georgia has more local governments utilizing the variable rate fee structure than any other state in the Southeast.



SOLID WASTE REDUCTION

In the state's solid waste management plan, waste reduction (through recycling, reuse and composting) and proper waste disposal are identified as measures that can be used toward the 25% statewide solid waste reduction goal. Waste reduction includes the suppression of waste generated, and reuse and recycling of waste generated.

The number of local governments providing recycling services in Georgia has increased. In 1995, 71% of municipalities and 85% of counties reported that they provide recycling services in their community. At least 40% of the local governments that do not provide recycling services cite that cost is the greatest impediment.

Like waste collection, local governments most often provide their own recycling services or use private vendors. For governments providing recycling services, either directly or through the use of vendors, most use drop-off centers. Seventy-two percent of counties and 33% of municipalities use drop-off centers.

Most local governments accept a wide range of materials for recycling. However, counties accept a wider range of items for recycling than municipalities. At least 40% of counties accept tires, aluminum, newspaper, magazines, corrugated paper, other paper, glass, plastic, white goods, Christmas trees, and scrap metal. The same percentage of municipalities accept aluminum and newspaper for recycling. One explanation for the discrepancy between the number of materials collected by counties and cities is that many more cities collect recyclables via curbside pick-up which typically limits the number of materials accepted. Most counties on the other hand, use drop-off centers which can accommodate more recyclable materials. The table below illustrates the materials that local governments accept for recycling.

RECYCLING MATERIALS COLLECTED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Materials Collected	Counties	Cities	Materials Collected	Counties	Cities
Aerosol Cans	6%	2%	Other Materials	12%	5%
Agricultural Chemicals	2%	0%	Other Paper	37%	17%
Aluminum	61%	36%	Paperboard	19%	7%
Batteries	27%	5%	Phone Books	30%	14%
C&D Waste	14%	2%	Plastic	42%	30%
Corrugated Paper	55%	25%	Scrap Metal	55%	11%
Glass	46%	33%	Steel Cans	31%	16%
Magazines	44%	22%	Tires	41%	6%
Motor Oil	25%	5%	White Goods	65%	16%
Newspaper	60%	40%	Christmas Trees	41%	25%

To ensure that solid waste facilities are not being inappropriately filled with yard trimmings which are best used as compost at home or disposed in inert facilities, the State Solid Waste Management Act requires that by September 1, 1996, users separate yard trimmings from garbage. Even before the effective date, 63% of municipalities and 59% of counties have already complied with this provision. These governments offer a wide range of services to encourage responsible yard trimmings disposal such as public education on home composting, grass recycling, and mulching.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Seventy percent of counties and municipalities use public landfills to dispose of waste. Most of the remaining governments use private landfills, and a few use private incinerators or export waste to out-of-state facilities. Since 1992, the trend has been for governments to reduce their use of public landfills in favor of private landfills. Since 1992, there are 69 additional municipalities and 22 more counties that use private landfills. The rate and direction of this trend will depend on the number of public and private landfills that are permitted and constructed within the next few years.

DISPOSAL SITES USED BY COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Coun	ties V	% of Disposal Sites
70%	Public Landfill	
41%	Private Landfill	
1%	Public Incinerator [
1%	Private Incinerator [
4%	Out-of-State	
2%	Unknown 🗌	
Munic	cipalities V	
70%	Public Landfill	
23%	Private Landfill	
1%	Public Incinerator [
0%	Private Incinerator	
1%	Out-of-State [
10%	Unknown	

The table below shows the number of solid waste facilities owned by local governments.

Facilities Owned by Local Governments

	County	Municipality	Total
Construction and Demolition Landfills	21	4	25
Incinerator	1	0	1
Inert Waste Landfills	63	48	111
Materials Recovery Facilities	8	4	12
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	68	18	86
Transfer Stations	39	20	59
TOTAL	200	94	294

Many local governments operating their own disposal facilities charge a disposal fee. Forty-six percent of the counties and 3% of cities offset the costs of providing solid waste services by assessing a "tipping fee" for waste disposed in their own landfill. On average, counties charge \$25.62 per ton and cities charge \$24.83 per ton.

To optimize their disposal options around the state and to minimize costs, local governments are encouraged to participate in multi-county agreements to coordinate their solid waste efforts. In 1995, twenty-nine percent of counties and 15% of municipalities reported participating in multi-county or authority landfill agreements. The average remaining life span of these agreements is 10 years.

SOLID WASTE PUBLIC EDUCATION

State goals to reduce waste generation and encourage responsible waste disposal can best be achieved through effective public education programs directed towards producers of waste -- residents and businesses. In 1995, 54% of counties and 27% of cities reported having public education programs. To date, the Georgia Clean and Beautiful Program (GC&B), managed by DCA, is the most widely used education program in the state. Counties and cities with local Keep America Beautiful programs reported that they contributed an average of \$23,200 and \$14,700 respectively to these programs.

Number of Public Education Programs



	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	80	92	91	86
Municipality	138	175	178	143
TOTAL	218	267	269	229

SOLID WASTE FULL-COST

As mentioned in the beginning of this section, the Solid Waste Management Act requires each local government to calculate and publish the annual cost of providing solid waste management services for their community. In 1995, Georgia local governments reported spending \$324 million for solid waste services, up from \$259.6 million in 1992. On a per capita basis, spending for solid waste services equaled \$45.03 in 1995, compared with \$39.17 in 1992. The following table summarizes the per capita cost for different sized governments.

COUNTY	Population Group 100,000 and Above 50,000 - 99,999 25,000 - 49,999 15,000 - 24,999 10,000 - 14,999 Less Than 10,000	Number Reporting 9 21 24 34 26 44	Average Expenditures 6,757,660 1,326,440 1,075,200 545,540 433,210 179,890	\$ Per Capita 20.88 19.01 31.20 28.63 35.16 26.59
MUNICIPAL	50,000 and Above	158 5	963,330 12,372,650	23.52 69.08
MONICII AL	25,000 - 49,999	10	3,199,570	74.56
	10,000 - 24,999	29	1,313,400	84.86
	5,000 - 9,999	45	504,650	70.98
	2,500 - 4,999	71	256,720	72.22
	1,000 - 2,499	96	87,400	53.82
	500 - 999	94	19,830	28.46
	499 or less	175	10,070	35.94
		525	352,190	70.67

Thirty counties with populations of 50,000 or more accounted for 58% of the total cost of providing solid waste services by local governments. Similar sized counties collected 72% of all solid waste revenues received by local governments. One hundred fifty-eight cities with populations of 5,000 or more accounted for 93% of the total solid waste costs. The same sized cities collected 85% of the total revenues. Although an increasing number of local governments are attempting to recover the cost of providing solid waste services through collection and tipping fees, most governments still rely on general funds to support solid waste service.

Note that while the table above summarizes the per capita costs for counties and municipalities of various sizes, exact cost comparisons between each government is not possible because there is considerable variation in the method applied by survey respondents to calculate the full-cost of providing solid waste services. For example, some counties may provide solid waste services to a limited population within their jurisdiction to include a few cities and unincorporated areas; however, when calculating per capita costs, these same counties may use the population of the entire jurisdiction instead of the limited service area, thus deflating the per capita cost. Additionally, some governments provide a higher level of solid waste service such as the more costly curbside collection, or offer services more frequently than other governments; however, this information is not reflected in the per capita cost figure, thus giving the appearance that their per capita costs are relatively high.

The full cost disclosure section of the solid waste survey is perhaps the most challenging to survey respondents. Hopefully, the Department of Community Affairs can address many of the issues discussed here by providing additional training to local governments and making future revisions to the Solid Waste Full Cost Accounting Manual used by governments to calculate the per capita costs.

VI. PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN MEETING THE 25% REDUCTION GOAL

Since passage of the Solid Waste Management Act, tremendous efforts have been made toward reducing solid waste in Georgia. Though funding remains limited, statewide education and training have improved. The state, however, continues to be challenged by efforts to secure reliable waste disposal data, minimize the influx out-of-state waste, and respond to circumstances impacting solid waste disposal such as rapid growth and acts of nature.

WASTE DISPOSAL DATA

Among the most pressing issues in solid waste management today is the ability of agencies to secure reliable solid waste data. The Solid Waste Management Act, as amended in 1990, established fiscal year 1992 as the base year to measure the state's 25% reduction goal. When waste disposal reporting procedures were established in that same year, most local landfills did not have scales and trained personnel to measure in-coming waste. Hence, the reported data for that year is severely limited. In fact, as was mentioned in last year's solid waste report, 1994 was the first year in which the data was of high enough quality to reliably measure statewide waste disposal. Therefore, because good base data does not exist for 1992, no one can say with any real confidence how successful the state has been in reducing solid waste disposal. It is likely that waste disposal data for 1992 undercounted waste disposed because of the data collection limitations mentioned above. The following waste disposal figures should be reviewed with the limitations of the data in mind.

Currently, FY 1992 remains the base year against which progress toward the state's 25% reduction goal is measured. Waste reduction credits are included in the base year disposal figure. These credits represent tons of waste added to FY 1992's disposal amount to reflect waste reduction efforts (e.g., recycling and composting) undertaken by 39 local governments prior to the effective date of the Act. By adding the waste reduction credits into the base year figure, the state was not penalized for progress made in waste reduction prior to the establishment of the state goal. The base year disposal figure is 8,604,115 tons or 7.11 pounds per capita per day. Hence, to meet the 25% reduction by July 1, 1996 the state would have had to reduce waste disposed to 5.33 pounds per capita per day.

To add to the existing challenge concerning waste data, 1995 presented some unprecedented circumstances that further challenged waste management. Although the state experienced relative decreases in the amount of solid waste disposed between 1992 and 1994, the solid waste disposed during FY 1995 increased by about one million tons to 9,653,373 or 7.49 pounds per capita per day.

Under the existing requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act, the state would have to cut the amount of waste disposed by 3 million tons or 2.01 pounds per capita per day by July 1, 1996. Needless to say, the challenges facing solid waste management are immense.

OUT-OF-STATE WASTE

The impact of out-of-state waste has also been a source of concern to the state. Because of interstate commerce laws and the profit-making orientation of private landfills, the state has limited ability to manage out-of-state waste. In the early years of the Solid Waste Management Act, out-of-state waste had an increasing effect on the state's waste stream. In 1995, the impact of out-of-state waste appears to have slowed down. Though 1992 figures are not recorded, from 1993 to 1994, out-of-state waste increased by 29% to 138,946 tons. However, from 1994 to 1995, out-of-state waste increased by just 7.6% to 149,481 tons. It is uncertain if the smaller increase for 1995 represents a trend, but a repeat of this kind in the years ahead would assist the state in achieving waste reduction. A change in the reverse would further challenge the state's solid waste efforts. The table below compares solid waste figures over the four reporting years.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSED

Waste Disposal from 1992 through 1995

			TONS DISPOSED	TONS DISPOSED	LBS PE	R CAPITA	PER DAY
FY	Population*	Total Tons Disposed	In State	Out of State	Total State	In State	Out of State
1992	6,628,029	8,604,115	NA	NA	7.11	NA	NA
1993	6,773,364	8,468,692	8,361,036	107,656	6.85	6.76	0.09
1994	6,902,000	8,612,072	8,473,126	138,946	6.84	6.73	0.11
1995	7,057,510	9,653,373	9,503,892	149,481	7.49	7.38	0.11

^{*} Population figures for 1992-1995 were provided by the US Census Bureau as of the beginning of the fiscal period.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO WASTE GENERATION

While the state has made progress in reducing solid waste from 1992 to 1994, the state experienced an increase between 1994 and 1995 according to information gathered from EPD landfill disposal reports. The total amount of waste disposed from July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995 was 9,653,373 tons. This represents an actual increase of 1,030,766 tons from 1994. The state has identified several factors that likely contributed to the increase.

Economic Growth: Since emerging from the nationwide recession of the early 1990s, Georgia's economic growth rate has exceeded the national average. Increased economic activity leads to increased waste production in both the manufacturing and service segments of the economy. Both segments have boomed in Georgia in the recent past, and their growth is represented in the waste stream. Thus, economic growth can result in higher rates of per capita waste generation.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO WASTE GENERATION (CONTINUED)

Olympic Development: Part of the fuel for the engine of economic growth in Georgia over the last year has been the development associated with the 1996 Olympic Games. Numerous facilities throughout the state have either been constructed or undergone significant renovation in preparation for the games. Olympic-related development has impacted the production and disposal of all forms of municipal solid waste in addition to construction and demolition waste.

Population Increase: The economic boom and Olympic-related development has spurred population growth in the state in the early 1990s. From 1994 to 1995, the state's population increased by about 300,000. Rapid growth has propelled Georgia into the rank of the tenth most populous state. An annual growth rate of almost five percent has a significant impact on the amount of waste generated in the state. Because population figures lag disposal figures by six months to one year, per capita disposal amounts can be skewed as not yet counted individuals are contributing to the waste stream. Further exacerbating the population issue is the lag time that occurs from the day newcomers arrive in the state to the occasion in which they benefit from solid waste education and begin to participate in reduction efforts such as recycling and composting.

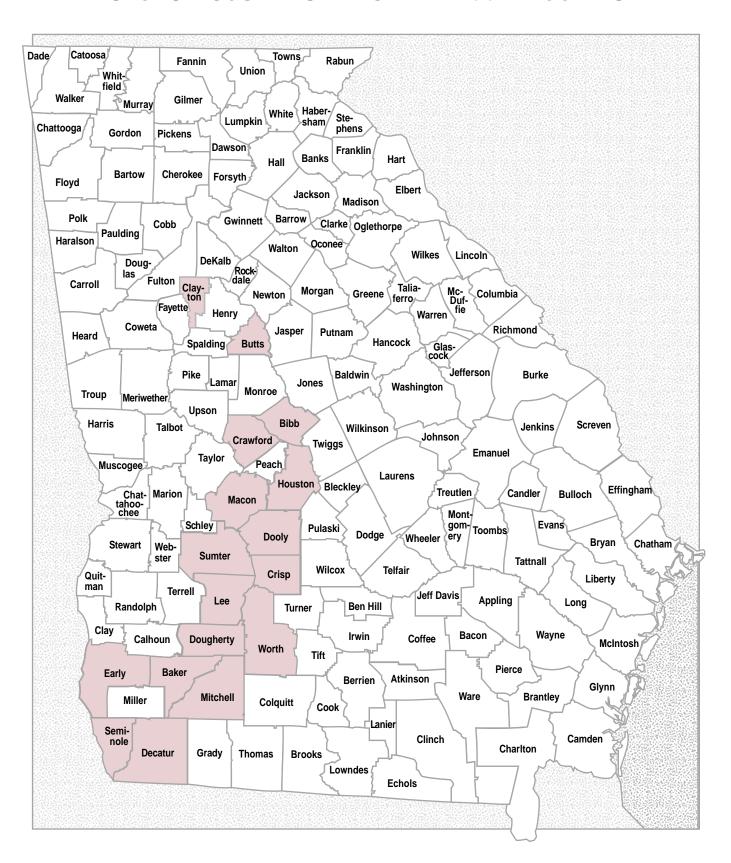
Natural Disaster: In addition to the positive economic development and population growth, Georgia experienced tremendous waste generation as a result of weather related activities in the second half of 1994. In July 1994, Georgia was declared a disaster area after a devastating flood inundated the west central and southwest portions of the state. For several days, some 88 counties were submerged under up to 20 feet of flood waters. Thousands of people were displaced, businesses closed temporarily or permanently, and damage to agriculture continues to affect food prices throughout the nation. Other coastal floods occurring in the summer of '94 also contributed to the amount of waste disposed in the state. These natural disasters present an unpredictable factor in the waste disposal equation since the amount generated cannot reliably be predicted and can contribute significantly to the waste generated.

Furthermore, as noted in the 1994 solid waste management annual report, "natural disasters" have underscored a difficulty with current state law. As the Act is currently written, when the materials produced by these natural phenomena are placed in C&D landfills, they are counted as waste disposal in the same manner as solid waste going into Subtitle D municipal solid waste landfills is counted. Because C&D landfills pose neither the same financial burden nor environmental risk as MSW landfills, it may be appropriate to separate that data recorded as part of the state's waste reduction goal. Hence, under current provisions of the law, the state must include in its solid waste disposal data waste produced by unpredictable natural forces which skew the impact of solid waste efforts.

In summary, factors such as a robust economy, Olympic activity, population growth and natural disasters contributed to an overall increase in the total tons disposed in Georgia solid waste facilities. Though activities related to



GEORGIA COUNTIES IMPACTED BY 1994 FLOODING



growth are indicative of a healthy state, these activities have had a negative impact on solid waste. Perhaps the most critical fact that has come out of reviewing the 1995 solid waste data has been the apparent limitations of the best government efforts to control solid waste.

VII. PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

Public education is a key component of the state's solid waste reduction effort. The Act states that it is "the policy of the State of Georgia to educate and encourage generators and handlers of solid waste to reduce and minimize to the greatest extent possible the amount of solid waste which requires collection, treatment, or disposal" OCGA § 12-8-21(b).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORTS

Since 1991, several agencies and organizations have worked together as an informal "training committee" providing structured technical assistance and information to local governments and other interested parties. The committee includes representatives from ACCG, DCA, DNR, GEFA, GMA, and the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. During FY 1995, the training committee delivered solid waste technical assistance through the following workshops:

- Community Recycling Workshop: How to Start or Expand Your Recycling Program Members of the 11 county Southeast Georgia Regional Keep America Beautiful program (KAB) met for the first time to discuss various issues, including regional recycling. Community Recycling: An Implementer's Guide, which describes decisions that must be made to implement a local recycling program, was updated with assistance from the Georgia Soft Drink Association for distribution at the workshop. Participants and facilitators discussed start-up programs, finances, markets, and case-studies.
- Regional Recycling: Markets and Opportunities This workshop provided an opportunity for local governments in the Two Rivers Resource Conservation and Development district to discuss recycling collection options, markets, and regional recycling possibilities. Copies of Community Recycling: An Implementer's Guide were distributed.

In addition to its work with the training committee, DCA has provided technical assistance in a variety of other areas:

• DCA sponsored **Enterprise Fund and Rate Workshops** in Cartersville, Forsyth and Tifton. The workshops focused on establishing enterprise funds, setting rates, and identifying alternatives to owning and operating enterprise activities. Concurrent sessions focused on setting rates for water/sewer systems and solid waste management. Approximately 25 local government officials attended the solid waste portion of the program.

- DCA recruited five sponsors to present 11 *Waste In the Work Place* Workshops explaining source reduction and recycling options to 316 business and industry leaders. The workshops demonstrated how to perform waste audits, identify recyclables, and minimize waste and disposal costs. The workshop agenda also included presentations on closing the recycling loop, recycling economics and waste exchange opportunities. Case studies enhanced the presentation.
- DCA joined 17 other organizations to establish a "Buy Recycled Campaign." With the Governor's endorsement, letters were sent to the top 150 businesses in the state informing them of the National Recycling Coalition's (NRC) "Buy Recycled Business Alliance." The "Buy Recycled Business Alliance" Program was presented at the 11 *Waste in the Workplace* workshops. *Green Guide*, a book compiled by DCA and The Georgia Conservancy that discusses the importance of buying recycled products, was distributed at the workshops.
- DCA's Home Composting Program received a Certificate of Environmental Achievement and appeared in the 1994 Renew America's Environmental Success Index, a list of outstanding environmental solutions. Home composting brochures were developed and distributed and a home composting exhibit with an assortment of bins and information on compost techniques was set up at various events including: Sunbelt

Agriculture Expo; Two Rivers Recycling Workshop; 1995 Southeast Recycling Conference; Atlanta Garden & Patio Show; and the 1995 Earth Day Celebration. More than 250,000 people attended these events.

- DCA also distributed a media kit produced by Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) and the National Recycling Coalition (NRC) entitled "What Goes Around, Comes Around" to 231 newspapers, 45 television stations and Georgia Cable Association members. The Georgia public service announcement gained statewide exposure on all Turner Stations. DCA's goal is to increase markets for recyclable materials by making consumers aware of the types of products and packaging that are currently made from recycled items.
- As an advocate of KAB's *Waste In Place* and *Waste: A Hidden Resource* curricula, DCA publicizes, schedules, coordinates and funds teacher training workshops throughout the state. Between July 1994 and January 1995, DCA provided training and curriculum guides to 320 classroom teachers, educational specialists, curriculum directors and administrators who have in turn taught 7,347 students.
- DCA staff coordinated a statewide yard trimmings survey which was mailed to municipal governments. Responses provided information to determine Georgia's progress in meeting the 1996 ban on yard trimmings. The information was also used to structure training for local officials. Training was held for the Georgia Municipal Association, Association County Commissioners of Georgia, Solid Waste Association of North America, and the Atlanta Regional Commission.

- The Georgia Hospitality Environmental Partnership, comprised of the Department of Community Affairs, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, Georgia Hospitality and Travel Association, Environmental Protection Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority, Department of Industry Trade and Tourism, and the Atlanta Area Chamber of Commerce, was formed to implement a waste reduction and recycling program for metro Atlanta hotels, motels and restaurants. The Westin Peachtree Plaza in downtown Atlanta served as the program's pilot hotel. The scope of the program includes the development of educational materials and program delivery through seminars, workshops and demonstrations. This highly visible program has attracted much attention and its anticipated success will enable its implementation throughout the state.
- Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport is striving to help the state achieve its waste reduction goal. According to a 1990 Waste Management and Disposal Evaluation Report prepared for the Atlanta Airlines Terminal Corporation, the airport generates approximately 26,000 tons of solid waste per year. In response to the State Solid Waste Management Act, the airport hired a consulting firm to conduct a waste audit and develop a plan to address waste reduction. The airport received funding for the project from the Environmental Protection Agency Region IV. The Department of Community Affairs provided technical assistance in locating markets for the collected materials and offering education in source reduction and recycling (i.e., Waste in the Workplace Workshop). The Department of Natural Resources provided assistance to assure compliance with state solid waste regulations.
- Since 1991, the *Spring/Fall Into Recycling* program has brought news media, associations, businesses, industries and KAB affiliates together. Of special significance in 1995, *Spring Into Recycling* collected more than 410 tons of recyclables. Sponsors, including EPD, contributed cash and in-kind services to hold the extraordinary event. The overwhelming participation demonstrates the important role of this event in educating 2.5 million metro Atlantans about recycling.
 - GC&B further encourages strong solid waste management practices by recognizing individuals and organizations for recycling, composting and integrated solid waste management programs at its Annual Awards Luncheon. In March, 41 organizations and four individuals were recognized for their outstanding efforts.
 - Ongoing support to KAB systems included two Executive Directors Conferences. September's agenda included a solid waste solution panel, grant proposal writing techniques and legislative updates on new state laws and directives. The 48 attendees also participated in a round table discussion of their successes and concerns. The February conference, cosponsored with GC&B Executive Directors Association, offered a professional enhancement agenda to 35 executive directors. During this meeting, KAB's National Director of Education conducted a Risk Communication and Risk Assessment Workshop.

• The annual statewide Christmas Tree Recycling program educated Georgians on recycling and environmental preservation. Money and services donated by sponsors were valued at \$100,000. In January, 330,000 Christmas trees were mulched for use at city parks, schools, industries or given back to residents for home use. The program's 85 communities coordinated 280 drop sites. Over 100,000 seedlings were exchanged for trees.

VIII. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

INTERAGENCY APPROACH TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Although solid waste management in Georgia has improved significantly, the state still faces substantial challenges. As a crucial first step in addressing new and ongoing solid waste management needs, DCA, the Department of Natural Resources' Environmental Protection and Pollution Prevention Assistance Divisions (EPD and P2AD), GEFA, ACCG and GMA have assembled an Intergovernmental Solid Waste Coordinating Council to serve as a forum to coordinate activities, share information, and mobilize state resources to achieve more effective solid waste management. This team of agencies has agreed upon respective roles and responsibilities and has established a mechanism for increased cooperation among all affected and interested parties in the solid waste arena.

As a basis for targeting their efforts, the team is undertaking a complete review and revision of the State Solid Waste Management Plan in cooperation with local governments, private businesses and the general public. Input received through research, focus groups and surveys will be used to form a new plan of action for state and local solid waste management efforts. As part of the update process, DCA, EPD and P2AD are conducting a joint survey of landfill operators to further assess waste stream composition, which will enable each agency to better focus their waste reduction efforts. The team is also examining alternative means of achieving waste reduction and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of local government solid waste management systems.

State agencies have also combined efforts to battle litter. Through the Georgia Peachy Clean Team, established earlier this year, DCA, EPD, GEFA, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Public Safety, and Keep America Beautiful Affiliates are coordinating a television, radio and print media campaign to promote litter awareness among Georgia's citizens. In addition to on-going public service announcements and cable television ads, the campaign also featured a successful, first-ever statewide cleanup week involving over 100 communities. The Peachy Clean Team is also working to leverage private funds to expand the campaign into the state's rural areas.

While coordination of these activities continues to improve, the individual agencies charged with solid waste management responsibilities are also expanding their own efforts. For example, DCA has appointed a broad-

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

based Waste Reduction Advisory Council to help focus its efforts. The Council has established goals and a plan of action for the upcoming year to assist the department in developing better means of educating the public and assisting local governments with their efforts. Underway are the development of a performance-based incentive program for local governments, which would encourage the establishment of volume-based pricing systems and other effective waste reduction measures, and a waste reduction media campaign targeted to Georgia's citizens.

As its part in this effort, P2AD has broadened its activities to offer waste reduction technical assistance to business and industry. Specifically, P2AD engineers conduct on-site assessments to identify an industry's waste stream and the costs associated with waste processing, handling, disposal and management activities; determine cost-effective source and waste reduction alternatives; and provide training to enable plants to conduct their own assessments, if desired. P2AD also makes referrals and serves as a source of information in areas of waste reduction and environmental compliance that are beyond its staff's expertise.

EPD, in addition to regulating solid waste collection and disposal activities, is expanding its technical assistance efforts, especially in the area of alternative waste disposal technologies. To assist in implementing DCA's and P2AD's technical assistance and public education activities, EPD is making available a portion of the Solid Waste Trust Fund to these two agencies.

A substantial portion of the Trust Fund will also be transferred to GEFA to establish a financial assistance program for local government waste reduction efforts such as recycling, composting, volume-based rate programs and source reduction. In administering this program, GEFA will solicit input from DCA, EPD, and P2AD on applications for funding. GEFA is continuing its role as a conduit through which the state provides solid waste related financial assistance to local governments.

To facilitate local government requests for assistance from these various agencies, the Coordinating Council has developed a system that provides a single point of contact for such requests. This approach is designed to more efficiently and effectively respond to the needs of Georgia's local governments by facilitating assistance delivery in a timely manner.

The combined effect of these coordinated efforts will enhance the state's ability to identify new and improved techniques for managing and reducing solid waste, particularly in light of rapid growth throughout the state.

APPENDIX A: SOLID WASTE REMAINING CAPACITY REPORT FOR FY'95

ALL LIND	IX A. SOLID WAS IL INLIMAIN	IING CAI A			
County	Facility Name	FY 1995 Total Tons Disposed	Rate of Fill Cubic Yards Per Day	Remaining Capacity Cubic Yards Per Day	Estimated Fill Date
Appling	Appling CoRoaring Creek PH 1&2 (SL)	16,051.77	110	93,629	10/01/1998
Baldwin	Central State Hospital- Freeman Bldg (L)	34,823.95	493	56,342	10/01/1//0
Datawin	Baldwin Co-Union Hill CH Rd, PH 3 (MSWL)	NR	215	3,300,000	01/01/2045
Banks	R & B Wastes CR 83 (SL)	23,464.16	NR	NR	01/01/2015
Barrow	Speedway-Sr 324 Site 1 (SL)	374,220.06	1,778	453,900	03/01/1996
Bartow	Bartow Co-SR 294 Emerson MSWL PH 2 (SL)	84,303.58	540	542,379	06/01/1999
Ben Hill	Fitzgerald, Kiochee Church Rd, PH. 2 (SL)	0.00	200	1,440,017	07/01/2120
Bibb	Macon-Walker Rd PH 2 (SL)	171,661.02	590	1,288,666	07/01/2002
	Mullis-Davis/Griswold RDS (L)	NR	480	1,745,137	04/12/2008
Bulloch	Statesboro-Lakeview Rd (SL)	53,463.92	365	210,074	05/01/1997
Burke	Burke Co-Clarke Rd (SL)	17,216.00	114	141,350	07/01/2000
Butts	Butts-Co-Brownlee Rd (SL)	41,704.02	470	573,493	07/01/1998
Camden	Camden Co-SR110 (MSWL)	30,362.30	195	153,750	02/01/1998
Candler	Candler Co-SR 121 Phase 2 C & D (L)	7,923.00	108	30,375	01/30/1997
Carroll	Carrollton-SR166 (SL)	62,018.75	444	116,659	07/15/1996
Catoosa	Catoosa Co-SR 151 W Exp (SL)	66,569.79	500	566,266	06/30/1998
Charlton	Charlton Co-Chesser Island Rd SL)	5,980.91	70	219,195	02/01/2010
Chatham	Chatham Co-Chevis Rd (L)	619,445.73	36	69,000	09/01/2001
	Chatham Co-Sharon Park (L)	NR	72	33,525	04/01/1997
	Chatham Co-Thomas Ave (L)	NR	96	157,275	11/01/2000
	Savannah-Dean Forest Rd (SL)	NR	261	148,566	04/17/1999
	Superior Sanitation-Little Neck Rd (SL)	NR	346	49,867	06/01/1995
	GA/DOT-Hutchinson Island (L)	NR	NR	NR	
	Superior Sanitation, Little Neck Rd, PH 2 (MSWL)	NR	916	1,743,299	05/01/2028
	Clifton Equipment Rental Company, Inc. (L)	NR	832	681,009	
Chattahoochee	Department of Public Works (SL)	22,813.00	NR	NR	
Cherokee	Cherokee Co-Swims-SR 92 PH 4 (L)	171,244.84	NR	140,000	07/01/1998
	Cherokee Co-Sanifill/Pine Bluff Landfill, E. (SL)	NR	1286	8,485,085	08/01/2018
	Cherokee Dr MSWL (SL)	NR	NR	NR	
Clarke	Clarke Co-Dunlap Rd (SL), PH 1	122,920.05	750	210,984	07/01/1996
	Clarke Co-Dunlap Rd (SL) Ph 2, 3, &4	NR	750	2,566,989	07/01/2006
Clayton	Clayton Co-SR 3 Lovejoy Site #3 (SL)	82,383.90	NR	4,832,858	
Cobb	Cobb Co-Cheatham Rd PH 2 (SL)	140,213.14	202	64,375	09/01/1996
	Cobb County Farm Rd #2 PHS 1-2-3 (L)	NR	NR	NR	
	Chambers-Oakdale Rd/I-285 (L)	NR	444	452,533	06/01/1998
Coffee	Coffee Co-CO-CR 125/17 Mile River (SL)	65,469.26	340	171,889	08/01/1996
Columbia	Columbia Co-Baker Place Rd (SL), PH 2	84,428.77	600	965,113	07/01/2000
Cook	Cook Co-Taylor Rd Adel PH 1 (SL)	17,157.08	126	168,750	05/01/1998
	Cook Co-Taylor Rd Adel (L)	NR	11	200,775	01/01/2058
Crawford	Crawford Co-SR 341/Ropsville Rd (SL)	6,852.56	NR	NR	
Crisp	Cordele-US 41 S PH 2 (SL)	72,848.00	550	267,286	07/02/1996
Dawson	Dawson Co-Shoal Hole Rd (SL)	6,124.71	54	176,741	08/01/2004
Decatur	Decatur Co-SR 309 BNBRDG PH 2 (SL)	26,600.00	190	528	05/01/2003
DeKalb	APAC/GA-Donzi LN PH 5A (L)	2,683,535.00	NR	NR	
	APAC/GA-Donzi LN PH 50 (L)	NR	2,790	3,979,822	12/01/2000
	Atlanta-Key Rd (SL)	NR	NR	NR	
	DeKalb Co-Seminole Rd PH 2 (SL)	NR	1,672	104,048	09/12/1995
	Land Reclamation-Rogers Lake Rd (C&D) (L)	NR	728	3,010,157	01/01/2001
	WMI-Live Oak #1 (SL)	NR	4,573	6,024,405	08/01/1998
	Phillips-Scales Rd C&D (L)	NR	NR	NR	
	BFI-Hickory Ridge (MSWL)	NR	1,451	6,343,032	11/01/2008
Dodge	Dodge Co-CR 274 (Dodge Ave) Eastman (SL)	14,913.24	90	238,875	07/01/2004

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

		GEOR	GIA DEFARTI	MENT OF COMMI	DINITI AFFAIRS
County	Facility Name	FY 1995 Total Tons Disposed	Rate of Fill Cubic Yards Per Day	Remaining Capacity Cubic Yards Per Day	Estimated Fill Date
Dooly	Dooly Co-CR 101 (SL)	9,256.54	80	129,450	04/01/2001
Dougherty	Dougherty Co-Fleming/Gaissertr Rd (SL)	239,524.01	1,002	279,650	01/01/1997
_ *************************************	Oxford Solid Wste LF-Turner FLD Rd (L)	NR	345	261,980	03/31/1999
Douglas	Douglas Co-Cedar Mt/Worthan Rd PR 1 (SL)	51,733.22	NR	1,448,054	00,00,00
Effingham	Effingham Co-SR 17 Guyton (SL)	6,196.80	40	98,700	05/01/2003
Elbert	Elberton-Hull Chapel Rd PM 1 (SL)	17,811.02	114	238,349	08/30/1999
Emanuel	Emanuel Co-SR 297 Swainsboro (SL)	21,010.00	174	106,724	01/01/1998
Evans	Evans Co-Sikes Branch Claxton (L)	2,451.53	20	68,889	07/01/2007
Fayette	Fayette Co-1st Manassas Mile Rd Nside (L)	21,678.15	64	2,700	02/05/1996
Floyd	Floyd Co-Berry Hill Rd (SL)	117,412.57	1,585	1,170,433	07/01/1997
,	Rome-Walker Mtn Rd PH 1, 2, & 3 (SL)	NR	102	4,566	09/01/1995
Franklin	Franklin Co-Harrison Bridge Rd PH 1 (SL)	15,270.93	99	547,800	08/01/2010
Fulton	Atlanta-Confederate Ave (L)	191,234.17	NR	NR	00,00,00
	Chadwick Rd Landfill, Inc. (L)	NR	NR	NR	
	Chambers-Bolton Rd (SL)	NR	534	962,479	04/01/2001
Glynn	Eller-Whitlock Avenue (L)	97,582.84	126	164,889	07/01/1999
01,1111	Glynn Co-Cate Rd (SL)	NR	446	352,616	12/01/1997
	Glynn Co-Cate Rd (L)	NR	87	117,467	07/01/2000
Gordon	Gordon Co-Redbone Ridges Rd (SL)	70,400.80	313	9,131,916	07/01/2090
Grady	Cairo-6th Ave (SL)	19,750.48	160	288,300	09/01/2002
Gwinnett	Button Gwinnett-Arnold Rd PH 3 (SL)	934,822.31	909	209,900	02/01/1996
G willing to	WMI-B J Landfill PH 3 & 4 (SL)	NR	352	177,799	10/01/1996
	UHL Inc-Richland Creek Rd (SL)	NR	2,971	15,899,325	01/01/2011
Habersham	Habersham Co-SR13 MSWL (SL)	37,485.57	224	924,879	02/01/2009
Hall	Hall Co-Allen Creek PH A (SL)	122,450.55	372	169,475	12/15/1996
11011	Reliable Tire Service, Monroe Dr. (C&D)	NR	NR	NR	12/13/1770
Haralson	Haralson Co-US 78 Bremen PH 2 (SL)	53,554.93	402	206,387	12/01/1996
Houston	Houston Co-SR 247 Klondike (SL)	120,174.09	667	6,680,955	08/27/2030
Jasper	Jasper Co-SR 212 Monticello (SL)	6,759.12	33	60,375	05/01/2001
Jeff Davis	Jeff Davis Co-CR 20 (SL)	10,838.63	80	72,750	10/01/1998
GCII DUVIS	Jeff Davis Co-CR 20 (L)	NR	28	122,100	01/01/2010
Jefferson	Jefferson Co-US 1 (Avera Rd) (SL)	21,706.50	117	57,850	12/01/1997
Generalia	Wrens-Industrial St (SL)	NR	45	117,008	01/01/2004
Jenkins	Jenkins Co-CR 54 (SL)	14,972.45	52	54,373	07/01/1998
Genning	Jenkins Co-CR54 Phase 2 MSWL & C&D Site (SL)	NR	90	37,100	02/01/1997
Lamar	Lamar Co-Grve St Ext (Old MLNR Rd) (SL)	15,464.04	96	341,033	10/01/2006
Liberty	Liberty Co-Limerick Rd (L)	33,537.22	72	31,658	01/01/1998
Liberty	US Army-Ft Stewart Main Cantoment (SL)	NR	148	1,625,865	01/01/2032
	US Army-Ft Stewart Main Cantoment (L)	NR	NR	NR	01/01/2032
Lowndes	Valdosta-Wetherlington Lane (SL)	274,290.73	220	230,255	07/01/1998
20 Wildes	Pecan Row Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWL)	NR	1,221	2,239,644	12/01/2001
Lumpkin	Lumpkin Co-Barlow Romes Rd PH 2 (SL)	8,874.00	70	21,705	02/01/1997
Macon	Macon Co-SR 49 N #3 (SL)	22,299.73	110	306,471	12/01/2009
McDuffie	James-SR 17 S (L)	0.00	NR	NR	12/01/2009
McIntosh	McIntosh C0-King Rd (SL)	7,245.00	70	899,019	09/01/2037
Meriwether	Meriwether C0-CR 98 Durand (SL)	24,373.76	176	8,435	06/28/1996
Mitchell	Mitchell Co-SR 3A (SL)	15,030.21	116	14,411	07/15/1996
Monroe	Monroe Co-Strickland Loop Rd (SL)	88,492.62	57	2,509	07/01/1996
Murray	Murray Co-US 411 Westside (SL)	39,049.87	264	129,597	02/01/1997
Muscogee	Columbus-Schatulga Rd W Fill PH 2 (SL)	101,849.12	686	151,687	07/01/1996
Newton	Newton Co-Forest Tower/LMR RVR RDS (SL)	49,075.26	62	112,130	08/01/2000
Paulding	Paulding CoGulledge Rd N. Tract 1 (SL)	17,133.97	100	109,850	01/01/1998
Polk	Polk Co-Grady Rd (SL)	27,514.23	NR	NR	01/01/1990
1 UIIX	TOIR CO OTHER THE (DL)	21,317.23	TVIX	1111	

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County	Facility Name	FY 1995 Total Tons Disposed	Rate of Fill Cubic Yards Per Day	Remaining Capacity Cubic Yards Per Day	Estimated Fill Date
Putnam	Putnam Co-CR 29 (L) & (SL)	24,255.50	156	561,243	12/01/2006
Richmond	US Army-Ft Gordon Gibson Rd PH 1-3 (SL)	225,460.70	94	120,650	05/01/2000
	Richmond Co-Deans Bridge Rd PH 2B (SL)	NR	1,400	1,983,130	01/01/2000
Spalding	Spalding Co-Griffin/Shoal Creek Rd PH 2 (C&D)	1,396.09	NR	NR	
Stephens	Stephens Co-SR 145 PH 2 & 3 (SL)	10,462.51	12	18,750	02/15/1996
Sumter	Sumter Co-CR 195 PH 2 (SL)	56,777.93	350	42,000	12/15/1995
Taylor	Southern States-SR 90/SR 127 Charing (SL)	506,903.36	3,422	34,611,378	12/24/2027
Telfair	Telfair Co-S 2316 (SL)	10,764.72	70	300,375	07/01/2010
Thomas	Thomasville-Sunset Dr PH 2 (SL)	95,105.96	NR	758,063	07/01/1998
Tift	Tifton-Omega/Eldorado Rd PH 1 (SL)	34,407.62	167	44,017	04/01/1996
Toombs	Toombs Co-S 1898 PH 2 Vert. Expansion (SL)	37,451.00	300	237,000	07/01/1997
Troup	LaGrange- I 85/SR 109 (SL)	88,050.91	560	201,750	03/01/1997
	Troup Co-SR 109 Mountville PH 2 (SL)	NR	NR	NR	
Twiggs	Twiggs Co-US 80 (SL)	13,733.01	88	4,937,634	12/01/2072
Upson	Kersey-Firetower Rd/Jeff Davis Rd (L)	2,088.00	29	498,876	07/01/2029
Walker	Walker Co-Marble Top Rd Areas 1-5 (SL)	53,143.72	187	158,476	01/01/1997
	LaFayette-Coffman Springs Rd (L)	NR	NR	NR	
Ware	Ware Co-US 82 Waresboro (SL)	90,379.00	400	176,250	07/01/1998
Washington	Washington Co-Kaolin Rd S #3 (SL)	13,260.24	108	1,626,572	02/01/2053
Wayne	Wayne Co-SR23, Broadhurst (SL)	62,040.48	780	1,207,500	12/01/2028
Wheeler	Treutlen & Wheeler Cos-SR 46 PH 2&3 (SL)	8,470.00	70	194,884	07/01/1998
White	White Co-Dukes Creek (SL)	15,244.23	NR	NR	
Whitfield	Dalton-Old Dixie Hwy PH 2 (SL)	153,104.62	1,226	270,776	11/01/1995
	Dalton-Old Dixie Hwy PH 4 (SL)	NR	1,250	27,851	12/01/1995
	Dalton-Old Dixie Hwy PH 5 (SL)	NR	1,226	125,052	04/01/1996
	Dalton-Rocky Face (WS) PH 2 (SL)	NR	226	93,022	10/01/1996
Wilkes	Wilkes Co-CR 40 (SL)	16,651.64	134	2,831	08/01/1995
Worth	Worth Co-SR 112 Sylvester PH 1 (SL)	13,995.95	120	99,353	03/01/1998

Key:

C&D = Construction & Demolition

L = Landfill

 $\begin{array}{ll} MSWL & = Municipal \ Solid \ Waste \ Land fill \\ NR & = Information \ Not \ Reported \\ SL & = Sanitary \ Land fill \end{array}$

APPENDIX B: SOLID WASTE LOANS AND GRANTS

Lead Recipient	Project Description	\$ Amount	Granting Agency	Support
Bran County	Enforcement/Education	67,000	EPD	STMP Grant
Breman	Establish recycling program	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Brooklet	Wood chipper	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Bulloch County	Recycling public info	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Bulloch County	Enforcement/Education	26,249	EPD	STMP Grant
Bulloch County	Recycling improvements	10,000	DCA	LDF Grant
Candler County	Landfill closure	250,832	GEFA	SW Loan
Candler County	Subtitle D landfill	429,274	GEFA	SW Loan
Carroll County	Recycling collection bins	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Carroll County	Develop regional recycling database	4,900	GEFA	SWMI Grant
Catoosa County	Recycling drop-off centers	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Chamblee	Recycling collection bins	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Chatsworth	Wood chipper	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Cherokee County	Recycling drop-off centers	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
City of Cairo	Enforcement/Education	4,687	EPD	STMP Grant
City of Valdosta	Enforcement/Education	21,633	EPD	STMP Grant
Clinch County	Landfill closure	200,000	GEFA	SW Loan
Columbus Consolidated Gov.	Enforcement/Education	31,945	EPD	STMP Grant
Comer City	Expansion of recycling drop-off center	10,000	DCA	LDF Grant
Crawford CoRobert	Recycling public info	2,300	GEFA	RSR Grant
Crisp County	Enforcement/Education	25,000	EPD	STMP Grant
Decatur County	Clean-up	24,450	EPD	STMP Grant
Donalsonville City	Implement construction & operation of solid waste transfer facility	50,000	DCA	LGE Grant
Douglas County	Enforcement/Education	48,078	EPD	STMP Grant
Dublin City	Assess consolidation of recycling programs	17,500	DCA	LGE Grant
Floyd County	Implement construction of a consolidated landfill	44,000	DCA	LGE Grant
Folkston	Trimmings collection trailer	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Gilmer County	Landfill closure	500,000	GEFA	SW Loan
Gordon County	Recycling collection trailer	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Habersham County	Composting operation	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Haralson County	Establish recycling centers	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Hart County	Recycling process equipment	4,330	GEFA	RSR Grant
Hart County	Clean-up	74,500	EPD	STMP Grant
Hazlehurst	Recycling collection bins	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Heard Co/Franklin/Ephes	Network of drop-off recycling centers	17,680	DCA	LDF Grant
Homeland City	Redevelopment of Homeland Community Park	9,883	DCA	LDF Grant
Irwin County	Recycling processing equipment	2,900	GEFA	RSR Grant
Jasper Cty./Piedmont Reg. Waste Mgmnt. Comm.	Create SW Mgmnt. Authority, specific site study	47,575	GEFA	SWMI Grant
Johnson County	Recycling collection center	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Kennesaw City	Assess consolidation of storm water & erosion control	11,838	DCA	LGE Grant
Lincoln County	Enforcement/Education	26,569	EPD	STMP Grant
Lowndes County	Enforcement/Education	19,350	EPD	STMP Grant
Madison County	Landfill closure	465,000	GEFA	SW Loan
Manchester	Enhance recycling center	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
McIntosh County	Construction of recycling and waste collection center	10,000	DCA	LDF Grant
Middle GA Reg. Solid Waste	Design/engineer a regional SW mgmnt. facility.	50,000	GEFA	SWMI Grant
Mgmnt. Authority	Dlan for ragional Subtitle D. landfill	15,000	DCA	LGE Grant
Middle GA SW Authority	Plan for regional Subtitle D landfill		GEFA	RSR Grant
Monroe County	Recycling collection center	5,000 5,000		
Montgomery County	Public information project	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Montezuma City	Assess consolidation of water & wastewater treatment	18,750	DCA	LGE Grant

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Lead Recipient	Project Description	\$ Amount	Granting Agency	Support
North GA Solid Waste Management Authority	Enhance regional program to collect and process paper at shared paper recycling plant	50,000	GEFA	SWMI Grant
Oconee County	Enforcement/Education	17,500	EPD	STMP Grant
Pike County	Clean-up	88,320	EPD	STMP Grant
Plains City	Rehabilitation of Plains City Hall	9,990	DCA	LDF Grant
Rome	Composting project & info	3,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
SW GA Reg. SW Mgmnt.	Develop, engineering & hydrological studies for SW facility	20,000	DCA	LDF Grant
Treutlen County/Soperton	Recycling facility expansion	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Vidalia	Establish recycling center	5,000	GEFA	RSR Grant
Walker County W & S	Implement consolidation of water and sewer systems	28,125	DCA	LGE Grant
Walton County	Purchase a baler for recycling center	10,000	DCA	LDF Grant
Whitfield County	Enforcement/Education	49,950	EPD	STMP Grant
Wilkinson County (Twiggs)	Design & engineering for shared MSW collection centers	40,000	GEFA	SWMI Grant
Subtotal - Grants		1,108,002		
Subtotal - Loans		1,845,106		
TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS		2,953,108		

Key:

LDF Grant= Local Development Fund GrantLGE Grant= Local Government Efficiency GrantRSR Grant= Recycling & Source Reduction GrantSTMP Grant= Scrap Tire Management Program GrantSW Loan= Solid Waste Facilities Loan ProgramSWMI Grant= Solid Waste Management Incentive Grant

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